Prehistoric Pottery from the Lee Valley (OL-01507 PDZ 1.12)

Preliminary research assessment

by
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(text commissioned by Pre-Construct Archaeology)

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1. Summary

The prehistoric pottery assemblage from PDZ 1.12 comprises 2291 sherds weighing approximately 28.7 kilograms. Four more or less well defined ceramic traditions are represented: Deverel-Rimbury, which dates to the Middle Bronze Age, post Deverel-Rimbury, which dates to the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age, both of which are represented in the present assemblage, and an unnamed Thames Valley tradition, which incorporates saucepan pottery and elements of Cunliffe's so-called 'Mucking-Crayford' style, which in the present assemblage date to the Middle Iron Age (Appendix 1). Overall the assemblage is dominated by pottery belonging to the Late Bronze Age and the Middle Iron Age groups, both of which must reflect significant and interpretably useful phases of contemporary activity on site. Although there is a great deal of mixing in later contexts, the assemblage overall is in good condition and includes a high proportion of large sherds, and, where individual context groups are chronologically and stratigraphically coherent, should provide good dating evidence for the features that yielded them, and a viable medium through which useful comparisons can be made between the archaeology of the Lea Valley and elsewhere.

2. Middle Bronze Age pottery

2.1 Interpretative context

The Middle Bronze Age group comprises sherds in a variety of different, densely flint-tempered fine and coarse ware fabrics, types associated with the Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition both in the Greater London area and beyond. Characteristic Deverel-Rimbury forms present include, in coarse ware fabrics, a bucket-urn with an externally slashed rim (cf. Hayes Common: Philp 1973) and a straight-sided vessel with pre-firing perforations below the rim (cf. Cranford: Brown & Cotton 2000), and, in a fine ware fabric, what best reconstruct as a globular jar with an upright rim (cf. Hamilton & Seager Thomas 2005).

Deverel-Rimbury pottery is not well represented locally but numerous finds of it have been made around-about, both in London proper and in the Home Counties. For the Lower Thames Valley as a whole the tradition has been discussed by John Barrett (1973; 1980) and Ann Woodward (Ellison 1974). Radiocarbon dated finds associated with Deverel-Rimbury pottery from outside the region places the tradition between *c.* 1700 and 1150 cal BC (Needham 1996), although for the present group an overlap between the site's Deverel-Rimbury and some of its post Deverel-Rimbury fabrics might indicate a date towards the end of the period.

2.2 Research potential

Owing to the small size of the present assemblage and its mixing (in the segmented ditch) with post Deverel-Rimbury pottery, from which it is not always distinguishable, its research potential in terms of our understanding of Deverel-Rimbury pottery *per se* is limited. For example, on the basis of the present assemblage we could not hope to resolve the parameters of Deverel-Rimbury fabrics locally, a prerequisite for dealing with both assemblages without feature sherds and chronologically marginal assemblages. Compositionally however the group is of great interest, for one part of the segmented ditch [1435] yielded sherds from three, and only three, vessels of different type, a characteristic equated by Ann Woodward with ritual (funerary) deposits (Woodward1995), and yet the variable condition of these vessels indicates that they had had a very different history prior to deposition. In addition the presence of three partially reconstructable vessels from a hitherto under-represented part of the Thames Valley will add usefully to a corpus of vessels from which, rightly or wrongly (it is not yet clear which), a Thames Valley Deverel-Rimbury sub-style is inferred.

3. Late Bronze Age

3.1 Interpretative context

The greater part of the assemblage from PDZ 1.12 is of Late Bronze Age date. It comprises a typical later post Deverel-Rimbury plainware group, and includes a wide range of the vessel types associated with these: shouldered jars, convex-sided jars, bi-partite bowls etc. A continuum of eight or more fine to coarse, mostly sparsely flint-tempered fabrics are distinguishable within it. Approximate group parallels for it come from Runnymede (lower levels: Needham & Spence 1996) and, closer to hand, Newbury Park, Redbridge (Seager Thomas 2006), but both the types and the fabrics present are widely paralleled outside the Thames Valley as well. Post Deverel-Rimbury traditions in the Thames Valley have been discussed by John Barrett (1980) and in recent specialist reports. The phase of the tradition to which the present group belongs represents a 'development' of Barrett's plainware phase, which has been dated on radiocarbon carbon evidence from sites like Runnymede to around 950 cal BC (Needham 1996).

3.2 Research potential

Any large assemblage of pottery from an area where it is poorly represented such as the Lea Valley is important, for it is through the characterization of such assemblages that we learn to distinguish, and so properly contextualize, the less obviously diagnostic groups that constitute the greater part of the extant database. This is particularly true of the group from PDZ 1.12, for, not only does it include several large context assemblages, each of which comprises a range of fabric and vessel types ([1162], [1583] etc.), but it includes context assemblages, which were closed unambiguously by the deposition of a later alluvial sequence ([1561] etc). PDZ 1.12 offers up the possibility of a precise characterization of 'developed' post Deverel-Rimbury plainwares locally, something not yet available for any other part of the Greater London area (cf. Runnymede, area 6, where the stratigraphy was much less well defined).

The assemblage from PDZ 1.12 moreover will surely contribute to ongoing discussions about resource procurement, and the use, deposition and meaning of Late Bronze Age (and other prehistoric) pottery; and for the same reason. If for example pottery groups from above the alluvial sequence incorporate exotic raw materials, or an increased range of fabric types, and groups from below — as appears to be the case — comprise only flint-tempered fabrics, we can safely assume a change in resource strategies; and if these are different from those on other apparently contemporary sites, this observation will either qualify or add to the extant database (e.g. Seager Thomas 2006). If the larger groups have constant proportions of fine to coarse wares, or different feature types different associations, we will able to make meaningful inferences about pottery use (cf. Woodward 1995; Morris 2002). If on the other hand, context assemblages are homogenous — which, again, *appears* to be the case here — we will learn about deposition, and, incidentally, about what we can and cannot know about pottery use (e.g. Seager Thomas 2008).

4. Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age

Represented by a single sizeable context assemblage [1980] and a handful of sherds from poorly, or later dated contexts, this group belongs to a late phase of the post Deverel-Rimbury tradition, which is characterized by decoration and sharply angular vessel forms (the 'Darmsden–Linton' group: Cunliffe 2005; Barrett 1980) (Fig. 1, top) and dated to the centuries immediately following 800 cal BC (Needham 1996). In the present assemblage, the flint-tempered fabrics of the plainware phase of the tradition are augmented by a fine sandy and, possibly, a grog-tempered fabric. Approximate Lower Thames Valley parallels for its jars come from Esher (Burchell & Frere 1947), Orsett (Barrett 1978) and Perry Oaks (Lewis *et al*. 2006), among other sites. Owing both to its poor representation, and poor resolution here, its research potential is limited; however, in so far as it utilized two new fabrics, it clearly contributes to the discussion referred to above about resource procurement, whilst its scarcity, relative to the preceding Late Bronze Age and succeeding Middle Iron Age groups, feeds into ongoing discussion of settlement continuity in the early first millennium BC (e.g. Brück 2007).

5. Middle Iron Age

5.1 Interpretative context

The Middle Iron Age group comprises a large number of small context assemblages, most of which incorporate residual Late Bronze Age pottery. It is dominated by sandy and shelly fabrics, and, with the single exception of a decorated saucepan pot (Fig. 1, bottom), forms a typical Thames Valley group of weakly shouldered and S-profile jars (cf. Little Waltham, Essex: Drury 1978) (Fig. 1, middle). Analogues for the saucepan pot, which is tempered with calcareous rock, are known from Surrey (e.g. Hascombe: Seager Thomas 2010) and in Sussex assemblages (Seager Thomas 2005).

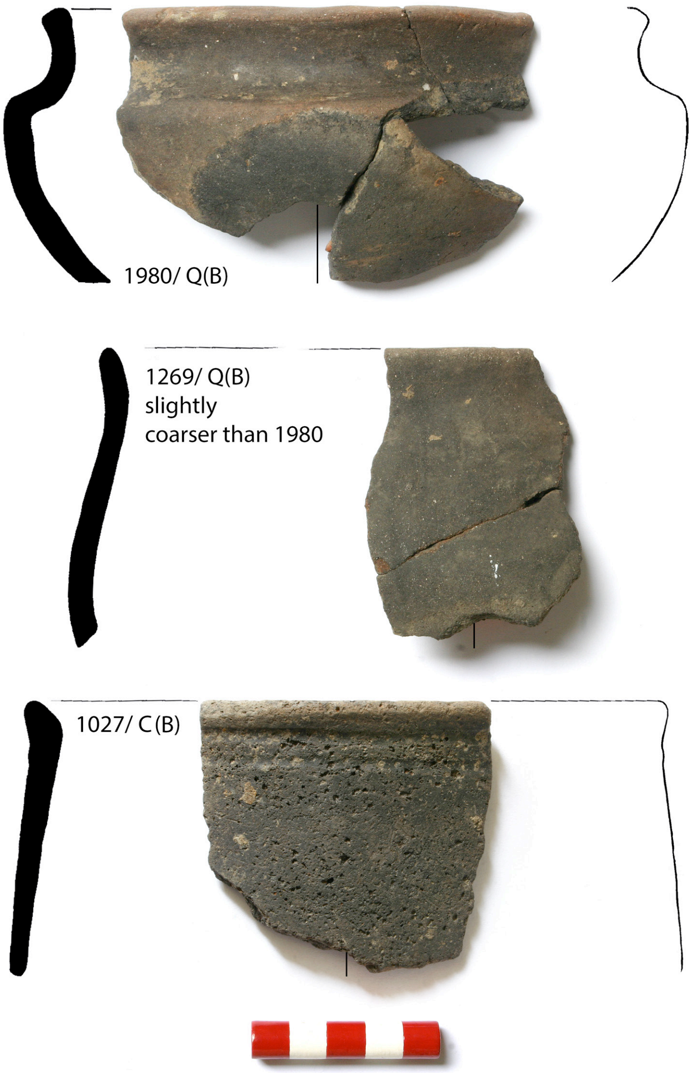

Figure 1. Early and Middle Iron Age pottery from the site. *Scale 5cm*

The site's Thames Valley MIA traditions have been discussed by Barry Cunliffe (as the 'Mucking–Crayford' style — 2005) and Paul Sealy (1996), and the relevant Saucepan pot traditions by Cunliffe (*ibid.*). The Thames Valley tradition lacks independent dating, although it clearly falls between the present assemblage's Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age group and 'Belgic'/ Aylesford–Swarling traditions, which do not appear until the Late Iron Age. Sussex and Wessex radiocarbon dates place the floruit of decorated saucepan pottery in the third or second century cal BC (Cunliffe & Orton 1984; Seager Thomas 2005).

5.2 Research potential

Many of the themes already discussed for the site's Late Bronze Age pottery apply equally to the present group. The identification in an unambiguously Middle Iron Age group from the area of the shelly fabric, enhances our knowledge of contemporary pottery traditions locally, since, until now its closest analogues have tended to be later Iron Age or Roman (Uphall Camp is an exception: Greenwood 2002); whilst the association of a probable 'import' (the saucepan pot) with regionally distributed wares, suggests a system of resource procurement for the site similar to that prevalent in the south central region during the period (cf. Seager Thomas 2006b; Morris 1994). The range of fabrics and vessel types moreover *may* prove to have interpretably useful associations in terms of pottery use and deposition. All of these issues can be explored in greater depth. Owing to its mixing with earlier pottery from the site, however, the exact parameters of the Iron Age group difficult to resolve, and to an extent this will limit its research potential.

(22nd November, 2008)

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Appendix 1. The quantification and dating of the prehistoric pottery from OL-01507 PDZ 1.12.

Traditions and dates: PDR=post Deverel-Rimbury fabric type; DR=Deverel-Rimbury fabric type; MBA=Middle Bronze Age; LBA=Late Bronze Age; EIA= Early Iron Age; MIA=Middle Iron Age; ND=not dated.
Pottery fabric types: FF=fine flint; FMF=fine to medium flint; MF=medium flint; MCF=medium to coarse flint. (All PDR/ LBA fabrics unless otherwise stated). Q=sandy; S=shelly. (Both MIA fabrics unless otherwise stated).

Context	Number of sherds	Weight in grams	Dating evidence	Spot date
74	15	99	FMF, friable Q	MIA
75	3	2	MF	LBA
80	32	250	Thin fingered sherds in FMF, MF, shouldered jar in Q	MIA
200	22	195	FF, S, friable Q. Cf. 294	MIA
202	1	5	FMF	LBA
207	1	10	Simple rounded rim of thin bodied vessel in Q	MIA
209	25	218	Friable Q, S	MIA
211	31	273	Thin burnished sherds in FF, thin fingered sherds in FMF, fingered sherds in MF	LBA
213	7	90	Q	MIA
215	2	15	MCF	LBA
217	3	5	Friable Q	MIA
220	3	17	MF, Q	MIA
222	5	28	FMF -thin, fingered body sherds, MF	LBA
228	1	1	Too small	ND
230	2	45	FMF, S	MIA
234	4	8	S, friable Q	MIA
259	1	6	MCF	LBA
263	2	45	burnished shoulder in FF, fingered sherd in MCF	LBA
265	1	8	Q with ‘glauconite’	MIA
274	2	28	Burnished angular shoulder of shouldered jar/ large bowl in FF, FMF	LBA
275	1	4	Thin fingered sherd in FMF	LBA
278	1	15	Fingered sherd in MCF	LBA
294	4	155	MF, friable Q, burnished sherds in hard Q. Cf. 200	MIA
300	4	68	Pinched, heavily gritted base in MCF	PM
303	2	5	MF	LBA
304	2	26	Rim of S-shaped jar in Q	MIA
1000	4	133	Base and thin bodied sherds in FMF	LBA
1004	15	100	Thin burnished sherds in FF, thin fingered sherds in FMF, finely burnished sherds in MF	LBA
1001	4	10	Q	MIA
1008	84	1635	Good PDR group	LBA
1012	2	1	Small untempered	ND
1014	90	400	Thin burnished sherds in FF, thin fingered and burnished sherds in FMF	LBA
1016	24	130	Rim, neck and shoulder of round shouldered jar in MCF, neck and shoulder of small shouldered jar in FMF	LBA
1018	8	200	FMF, everted rim and shoulder of shouldered jar in MCF.	LBA
1027	416	5230	Mixed PDR and MIA fabrics. Good developed plain ware PDR group with cabled rim, fingertip impressed shoulder, heavily gritted base etc. Sherd from saucepan pot with calcareous temper, round shouldered jar in Q	LBA & MIA
1039	1	8	MF	LBA

Context	Number of sherds	Weight in grams	Dating evidence	Spot date
1040	1	20	MF	LBA
1071	9	42	Thin, fingered sherds in FMF	LBA
1078	22	31	MF, hard Q	LBA/ EIA or MIA
1114	1	18	Tiny, thin-bodied, fingered conical bowl in FMF (Fig. 2)	LBA/EIA
1115	5	50	FMF, MF	LBA
1134	7	10	MF	LBA
1143	1	5	MF	LBA
1145	10	95	PDR fabrics, Q and calcareous saucepan pot fabrics (*see* 1027)	MIA
1154	1	8	FMF	LBA
1157	4	19	FMF, MF, friable Q	MIA
1162	45	1430	Good PDR group	LBA
1168	12	128	FMF, MF, friable Q	MIA
1172	1	4	Friable Q	LBA or MIA
1176	1	1	Too small	ND
1194	1	92	Rim of convex sided jar in MF	LBA
1210	3	30	Thin, fingered sherds in MCF	LBA
1220	5	44	Everted rim of shouldered jar in MF	LBA
1222	2	50	Decalcified S	MIA
1224	1	5	Untempered	MIA
1225	2	37	Rim in MF	LBA
1232	3	29	Pinched base in MF, FMF	LBA
1234	17	259	MCF, MF	LBA
1236	9	80	Everted rim of shouldered jar in silty FMF	LBA
1238	1	8	FMF	LBA
1259	21	280	Everted neck of shouldered jar in FMF, fingered sherds in MF	LBA
1262	2	19	MF	LBA
1269	15	96	Thin-bodied, fingered sherds in FF Burnished S-shaped jar in Q, friable Q, some PDR fabrics	MIA
1280	1	13	Burnished sherds in FF	LBA
1285	4	17	Internally bevelled rim of small bowl in FMF	LBA
1287	8	88	FMF, friable Q	LBA or MIA
1295	8	60	FMF	LBA
1309	1	17	Thick, burnished sherd in Q	MIA
1321	16	203	FMF, everted rim in MF	LBA
1326	6	31	Q with ‘glauconite’	MIA
1328	6	84	Decalcified S, calcareous saucepan pot fabric (*see* 1027)	MIA
1333	7	94	MCF, MF, FMF (all PDR)	LBA
1339	4	57	FMF	LBA
1341	2	28	MF	LBA
1345	1	3	FMF	LBA
1347	7	95	Thin burnished sherds in FF, FMF, pinched base in MCF	LBA
1351	4	42	Thin fingered sherds in MCF, FMF	LBA
1355	5	31	Everted rim of shouldered jar and thin bodied sherds in MF	LBA
1369	5	291	Burnished sherds in FF, fingered sherds in FMF	LBA
1387	20	266	Rim of convex-sided jar in DR MCF, MF	LBA
1389	1	31	Fingered, thin bodied sherds in sandy FMF	LBA
1392	3	30	FMF	LBA
1393	1	7	PDR fabric	LBA
1398	1	26	MF	LBA
1399	2	11	MF	MBA or LBA

Context	Number of sherds	Weight in grams	Dating evidence	Spot date
1416	2	4	PDR fabrics	LBA
1423	27	156	Thin burnished FMF, thin fingered MF, thin soapy S, Q	LBA or MIA
1425	11	212	Pinched base in MCF, large fingered thin bodied sherd in FMF	LBA
1427	5	40	Fingered sherds in MF	LBA
1429	22	219	FMF	LBA
1431	1	1	Too small	ND
1433	1	15	Base in MCF	LBA
1435	121	3100	Rim of possible globular bowl in dense FF (DR), thin burnished base in FMF, very thick bodied sherds in dense FMF (DR), rim (with perforation below) of straight-sided jar in MF (DR), friable S (probably *not* MIA)	MBA & LBA
1436	9	26	MCF (probable DR)	MBA
1437	9	375	PDR fabrics	LBA
1442	10	96	PDR fabrics	LBA
1443	2	9	Sandy FMF	LBA
1447	9	9	Fingered, thin-bodied sherds in MF	LBA
1451	1	3	MF	LBA
1454	6	188	MF, MCF (DR or PDR)	MBA or LBA
1462	1	1	MF	LBA
1508	2	10	FMF, MF	LBA
1509	2	11	FMF, MF	LBA
1511	3	45	Thin, fingered sherds in FMF	LBA
1518	8	54	FMF, MF	LBA
1533	10	52	FMF	LBA
1539	1	40	VCF (DR)	MBA
1555	2	4	PDR fabrics	LBA
1575	1	5	MF	LBA
1583	101	1180	Good PDR group. NB. Chunk of modern cement	?LBA
1601	1	10	MF	LBA
1608	9	285	Base and shoulder in Q	MIA
1611	9	80	FMF, MCF (both PDR)	LBA
1621	1	8	Q	MIA
1644	35	465	MF, FMF	LBA
1646	1	2	PDR fabric	LBA
1650	1	8	MF	LBA
1654	1	6	MCF	LBA
1665	4	55	FMF, MF, hard Q	ND
1669	1	17	Q	MIA
1687	1	17	Thin, fingered sherd in FMF	LBA
1689	3	46	Convex-sided jar in MF, FMF, Q	MIA
1693	1	9	Decorated saucepan or globular bowl in Q	MIA
1700	1	70	Q	MIA
1703	5	63	Base of S-shaped jar in Q	MIA
1704	5	44	S, Q	MIA
1707	6	126	MF	LBA
1719	5	30	FMF	LBA
1721	1	1	PDR fabric	LBA
1723	6	72	FMF, MF, MCF (all DR)	MBA
1724	1	2	MF	LBA
1726	3	17	FMF	LBA
1727	2	20	FMF, MF	LBA
1729	2	64	FMF	LBA
1736	7	44	PDR fabrics, S	MIA

Context	Number of sherds	Weight in grams	Dating evidence	Spot date
1737	87	1145	FF (DR), straight-sided bucket urn in CF (DR), rim in PDR MF	MBA & LBA
1740	2	5	PDR fabrics	LBA
1748	19	115	Bead rim of possible PDR tri-partite jar in groggy-tempered fabric, S	MIA
1757	8	40	Q	MIA
1764	2	16	MF	LBA
1781	2	6	Chalk-tempered fabric	ND
1785	2	16	PDR fabric	LBA
1789	4	31	MCF (DR)	MBA
1794	1	5	MF (possibly DR)	MBA
1811	10	26	MF	LBA
1814	30	370	CF (DR)	MBA
1816	8	53	PDR	LBA
1818	10	53	MF	LBA
1826	15	84	Thin, burnished sherds in FMF, MCF	LBA
1834	1	1	FMF	LBA
1853	14	68	FMF, MF	LBA
1857	14	122	FF, FMF	LBA
1867	1	10	FMF	LBA
1870	1	12	MCF	LBA
1873	1	9	FMF	LBA
1875	3	163	CF, MF	MBA or LBA
1885	26	248	Weakly shouldered jar in Q	MIA
1892	1	6	MF	LBA
1894	7	36	FF, FMF	LBA
1895	29	554	Good range of PDR flint tempered fabrics	LBA
1904	4	30	S, Q	MIA
1909	4	80	S-shaped jar with internally expanded neck in Q	MIA
1926	3	72	S, Q	MIA
1927	1	99	Q	MIA
1930	1	5	FF	LBA
1933	1	39	Thin fingered sherds in MF	LBA
1936	1	6	FMF	LBA
1934	17	137	FMF	LBA
1938	4	18	FMF	LBA
1941	47	720	Good range of PDR flint-tempered fabrics. Large PDR shouldered jar	LBA
1942	25	365	Good range of PDR flint-tempered fabrics. Small PDR shouldered jar. Fine Q (PDR)	LBA/ EIA
1975	26	74	FMF	LBA
1980	36	260	Finger-tip impressed shoulder of shouldered jar in FMF, burnished shouldered bowl in fine Q	LBA/ EIA
1982	18	70	Q, S	MIA
1988	1	5	FMF	LBA
1992	1	26	MF	LBA
2007	1	5	FMF	LBA
2011	13	114	S, pinched rim in Q	MIA
2013	25	206	Q with ‘glauconite’	MIA
2016	3	50	MCF	MBA or LBA
2018	15	131	Convex-sided jar in MCF, Q	MIA
2026	1	6	FMF	LBA
2035	2	8	FMF	LBA
2058	2	20	Q	MIA

Context	Number of sherds	Weight in grams	Dating evidence	Spot date
2062	8	39	Rim in FMF, Q	MIA
2064	3	25	FMF	LBA
2070	8	31	MF	LBA
2072	1	1	PDR fabrics	LBA
2074	3	46	FF, MF	LBA
2076	2	2	FMF	LBA
2078	1	6	FMF	LBA
2087	1	1	Too small	ND
2088	5	24	Rim in FMF	LBA
2097	1	1	Too small	ND
2098	1	30	Q	MIA
2111	4	1	MF	LBA
2114	23	250	Good range of PDR flint tempered fabrics. Shouldered jar in MF	LBA
2126	16	250	Very large jar with expanded, flat topped rim in S	MIA
2141	5	10	FMF	LBA
2171	1	5	PDR fabric	LBA
2177	2	120	Q	MIA
2181	2	162	PDR sherds, Q	MIA
2194	3	60	Q	MIA
2193	3	64	Q	MIA
2205	5	195	Huge saucepan-type pot in S, Q	MIA
2217	5	15	MF, Q	MIA
2221	4	65	S, Q	MIA
2225	2	39	FMF, fine Q (PDR)	LBA/ EIA
2227	2	10	MF	LBA
2229	4	73	Q	MIA
2266	1	5	MF	LBA
2268	5	73	S	MIA
2271	1	48	FMF, Q	MIA
Total	2291	28690		

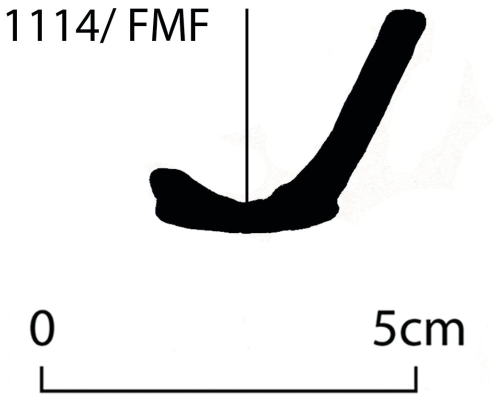
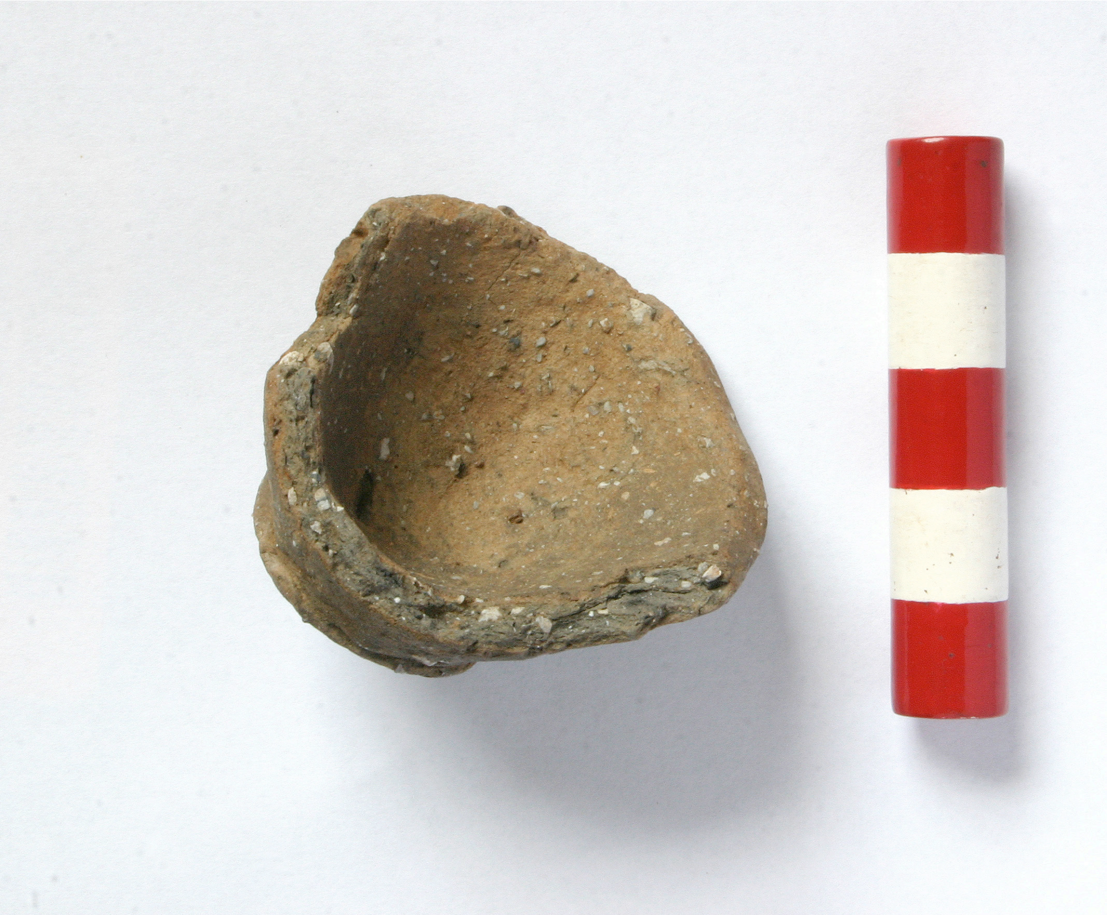
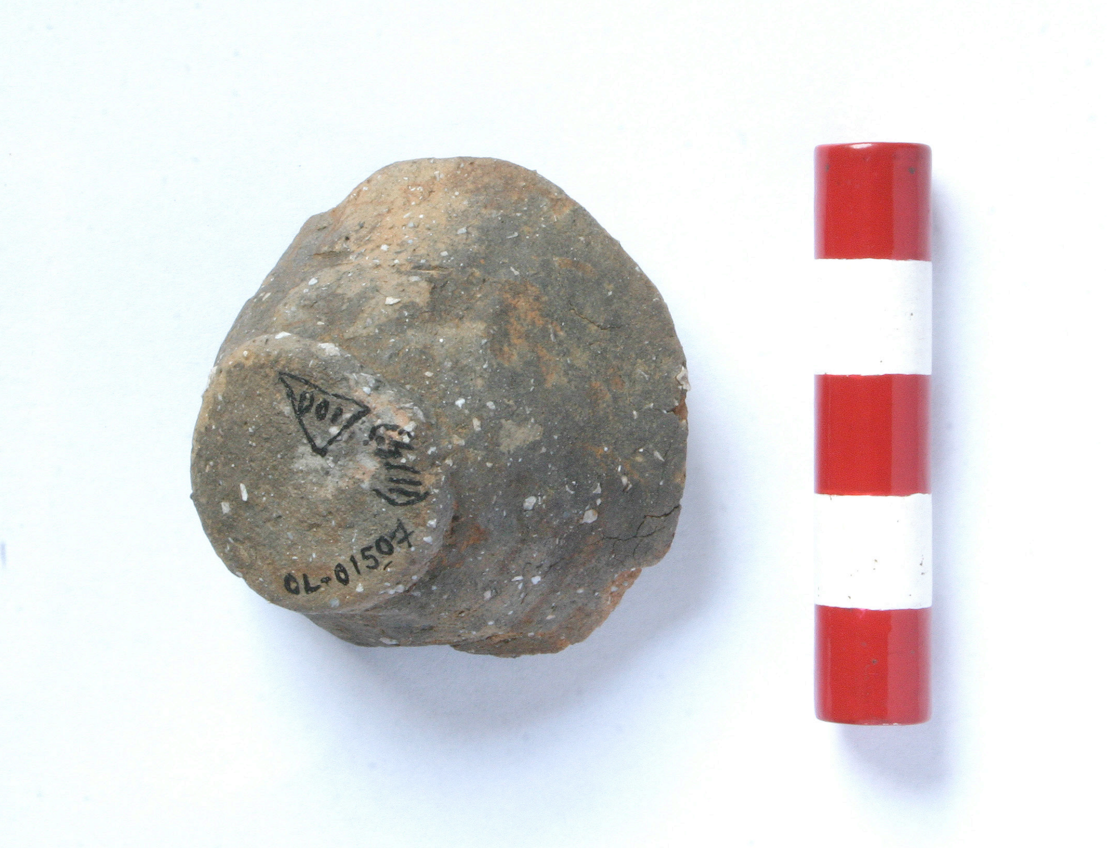


Figure 2. Minature pot of LBA or LBA/EIA date (from a later context). The purpose of such vessels is unknown



Miniature pot shown in Figure 2



Appendix 2. Fired clay objects from the Lee Valley (OL-01507 PDZ 1.12) — preliminary research assessment

Mike Seager Thomas (23/11/08)

1. Summary

Identifiable fired clay objects from the site included eight ‘perforated plate’ and two loomweight fragments. Two other lumpy objects with large perforations remain unidentified (Table 1).

2. Perforated plates

2.1 Interpretative context

The perforated plate or slab, which may be an element of kiln furniture, is a recurrent find on Late Bronze Age sites in the region. They often have a pinched U or V-shape around the edge and occur both rounded (e.g. Lofts Farm — Brown 1988) and straight sided (e.g. Runnymede — Needham 1992). Where reconstructable, those from PDZ 1.12 are straight sided. All were associated with Late Bronze Age pottery assemblages.

2.2 Research potential

Elsewhere perforated plates have been made out of a limited number of pottery fabrics and appear to have had a restricted on site distribution (Springfield Lyons — Buckley & Hedges 1987). They may also have restricted pottery associations. Different combinations of these at PDZ 1.12 would have implications for our understanding of their use, and/ or rubbish deposition on site. Their recurrent association with burnt sherds would, for example, support the kiln furniture hypothesis, whereas their random distribution would be consistent with secondary deposition.

3. Loomweights

3.1 Interpretative context

The loomweight fragments are of a rounded–cylindrical shape usually associated with the Middle Bronze Age but they too come from a Late Bronze Age context. Both were heavily burnt, and they may be residual from the Middle Bronze Age occupation of the site. In view of the non-domestic appearance of the latter, however, it is perhaps more likely that on PDZ 1.12, the form continued in use into the Late Bronze Age.

3.2 Research potential

None.

4. Further work

In order fully to realise the potential/s outlined above the following work can be suggested.

- Detailed description of the perforated plate fabrics
- Spatial plotting of the perforated plates
- Comparative/ analytical text of *c.* 500 words

Total 1.5 days

Brown, N. 1988. A Late Bronze Age enclosure at Lofts Farm, Essex, *Proc Prehist Soc* 54, 249–302.

Buckley, D. & Hedges, D. 1987. *The Bronze Age and Saxon Settlements at Springfield Lyon, Essex: an Interim Report*. Essex County Council Occasional Paper 5. Chelmsford: Essex County Council.

Needham, S.1991. *Excavation and Salvage at Runnymede Bridge, 1978: the Late Bronze Age Waterfront Site*. London: British Museum Press.

Context	Number of fragments	Weight in grams	Identification	Probable object date	Pottery spot date
1018	1	49	Perforated plate	LBA	LBA
1027	4	129	Perforated plate	LBA	LBA & MIA
1168	1	44	Loomweight sized perforation — not identified	ND	LBA or MIA
1321	1	30	Perforated plate	LBA	LBA
1703	1	156	Loomweight sized perforation — not identified	ND	MIA
1895	2	498	Rounded–cylindrical loomweight	MBA–LBA	LBA
	1	41	Perforated plate	LBA	
1942	1	45	Perforated plate	LBA	LBA or LBA/EIA

Table 1.
Prehistoric fired clay objects (other than pottery) from OL-01507 PDZ 1.12

Appendix 3. Prehistoric pottery from the Lee Valley (OL-04307 PDZ3.35/36) — preliminary research assessment

Mike Seager Thomas (23/11/08)

The prehistoric pottery assemblage from PDZ3.35/36 comprises 24 sherds weighing 249 grams, all highly weathered and/ or burnt. It comprises mostly non-feature sherds in four flint-tempered fabrics, which together form a typical Thames Valley earlier post Deverel-Rimbury suite, dateable to the Late Bronze Age (between *c*.1150 and 800 cal BC — Needham 1996). The single feature sherd, a heavily gritted base, is of a type recurrent in assemblages of this period. Owing to the small size of the context assemblages comprising it, and its condition, which is strongly suggestive of secondary deposition, it has no research potential, and bar routine fabric analysis no further work on it is recommended.

- Fabric analysis
- Edited text

Total 0.5 days

Needham, S. 1996. Chronology and periodisation in the British Bronze Age, *Acta Archaeologica* 67, 121–40.

Context	Number of sherds	Weight in grams	Dating evidence	Spot date
115	1	8	FMF	LBA
116	1	1	FF	LBA
167	1	45	FF, heavily gritted base in MCF	LBA
197	1	36	base in FMF	LBA
216	1	20	MF	LBA
217	19	139	FMF, thin bodied, fingered sherds in MF	LBA
Total	24	249		

Table 2.
The quantification and dating of the prehistoric pottery from OL-04307 PDZ3.35/36.
Dates: LBA=Late Bronze Age.
Pottery fabric types: FF=fine flint; FMF=fine to medium flint; MF=medium flint; MCF=medium to coarse flint. (All post Deverel-Rimbury/ LBA fabrics).